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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOLUME 16

JANUARY 1, 1928

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Feature of Issue: COTTON - COTTON COTTON

EXPORTABLE SUPPLIES IN ARGENTINA

The exportable surplus of wheat in Argentina is put at 2,116,000 bushels on December 1, 1927, according to an official statement made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Consul General Lyatt in Buenos Aires. For corn, the surplus figure on the same date is put at 30,100,000 bushels and flaxseed stood at 2,827,000 bushels, according to the Consul General. The short figure is in line with other estimates received earlier in the year, but flaxseed and corn are higher than would be indicated by subtracting exports from the official estimates of surplus outlined below.

The 1927 wheat crop was officially estimated at 220,820,000 bushels. This estimate plus a carryover of 70,700,000 bushels from 1926, less home consumption and seed estimated at about 77,000,000 bushels, leaves approximately 173,000,000 for export. Up to December 1, 160,000 bushels had been exported. For December, exports are reported to be 7,000,000 bushels leaving a calculated carryover of about 16,000,000 bushels which together with the new crop estimated at 279,921,000 bushels, would give a total supply of 266,000,000 bushels for the coming season.

The official estimate of corn exportable surplus as of September 30 was 32,900,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 bushels under the unofficial figures for December 1 quoted by the Consul General. Trade reports put exports during October and November at 49,800,000 or almost 17,000,000 bushels more than the estimated surplus. Lack of definite information as to the size of the carryover from the old crop renders impossible a close check upon the accuracy of the surplus figures. However, if the December 1 estimate is correct, there appears to be less corn in Argentina now than at the same time in any of the preceding five years except January 1, 1926. December exports are reported by the trade at about 27,000,000 bushels which, subtracted from the 39,000,000 available on December 1, would leave only about 13,000,000 still for export and carryover. Exports from Jiruhy to Brazil for the years 1923 to 1927 respectively were: 20,000,000; 6,000,000; 15,000,000; 23,000,000, and 64,000,000 bushels.

For flaxseed the official October 1 estimate of exportable surplus is 6,100,000 bushels or only 3,300,000 bushels above the estimate of December 1. Exports for this period, however, are reported by the trade to have been about 11,300,000 bushels. A normal export for the month of December is 2,000,000 bushels and exports from December 3 to December 17 as reported by the trade were 1,520,000 bushels so the carryover of old crop on January 1, 1928, is still expected to be negligible. Carryover on January 1, 1927 amounted to 2,157,000 bushels and in 1926 was 1,621,000 bushels. Production for the new season beginning January 1, 1928 is estimated as previously reported at 86,070,000 bushels compared with 85,071,000 last year.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

CEREAL CROPS

Wheat production

The December estimates of German wheat production places the crop at 120,518,000 bushels, an increase of 6,874,000 bushels over the first estimate issued in September and close to the 123,000,000 bushel figure put out by the German Agricultural Council in November. No other official changes in production have been reported during the week. The total crop of the 39 countries reporting so far, including the revised German estimate, is 3,417,-122,000 bushels, an increase of 3.7 per cent over production in the same countries in 1926, when they produced 96.4 per cent of the estimated total world crop, excluding Russia and China. The new German figure was received too late to be included in the table on page 28.

The Northwest Grain Dealer's Association of Canada, in their final crop estimate of December 20, place the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces at 413,456,000 bushels. That figure is 5,586,000 bushels below the last official estimate for those provinces. Of the figure indicated, the report gives 208,965,000 bushels inspected to date, 56,000,000 bushels in store at country points and in transit not yet inspected, 45,000,000 allowance for seed, feed and country mills, and 103,491,000 in farmer's hands awaiting marketing.

Russian grain movement

Russian exports of all grains are expected to be below 1,800,000 short tons this year, according to cabled advices from L.V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin, quoting the president of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. Last year's exports of the five principal grains are officially reported as having reached 2,722,000 short tons, of which about half was wheat, and one-fifth was barley. Expressed in bushels, exports of the five grains last year were as follows: Wheat, 49,203,000; barley, 20,465,000; rye, 16,691,000; oats, 3,661,000 and corn, 8,170,000. The Commissar also now doubts the possibility of completely executing the Soviet plan to export 22,600,000 short tons of grain within five years in view of the likelihood of another poor year during the remaining four. The commissar for trade is quoted as stating that the grain exports this year will be very small and points to the difficulty of supplying the domestic market in some regions.

Fall sowings

Rumanian fall wheat sowings are reported to cover 6,570,000 acres for the 1928 harvest against 6,371,000 acres for 1927. For 1926 and 1925, the figures were 7,072,000 acres and 7,236,000 acres respectively. A second cold wave spread over Europe during the week ended December 29, according to Mr. Steere. Since preceding warm weather had removed much of the snow cover, the recent cold wave may have caused some damage to the fall sown crops.

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January 3, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, COPY D

Southern Hemisphere crop conditions

Rainfall was rather heavy in both the southern and northern regions of Argentina during the week ended December 26, receiving 1.1 inches in both regions. This figure was 0.3 inches above normal in the north and 0.5 inches above in the south. The rains probably delayed harvesting somewhat. Temperatures, however, were about normal. No news on Australian conditions was received during the past week.

Movements to market

Wheat shipments from the eight principal exporting countries for the week ended December 24 fell off slightly from those of the preceding week, in spite of a trebling of the Argentine exports. The dearth occurred principally in exports from the United States and in shipments from the Canadian lake-head ports and from Vancouver. Total exports for the week from all regions reporting amounted to 8,727,000 bushels, the smallest for any week of the season. No exports have been reported from Russia or from British India for the past 2 weeks. See table, page 34. In the United States, exports for December so far and nearly all of November have been running lower than during the same period last year. Total exports of wheat and flour for the season up to December 24, amounting to 16,377,000 bushels, however, are still 8,436,000 bushels above those for the same period last year due to the heavy shipments in October.

In Canada, some building up of stocks is becoming noticeable. Total stocks in the Western Division amounted to 57,741,000 bushels on December 23 compared with 79,338,000 the week before and 72,575,000 on December 10. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur totalled 28,071,000 compared with 18,915,000 the preceding week and 13,222,000 on December 10. They are almost equal to the 28,939,000 in store on December 21 last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur were 9,577,000 bushels for the week ended December 23, slightly lower than during the preceding week. Total receipts so far for December have been running higher than last year, amounting to 47,771,000 bushels compared with 30,534,000 last December. Rail shipments from the two lake ports were only 165,000 bushels compared with total shipments of 2,471,000 the preceding week. They were much smaller than in the same week the past two years, which amounted to 2,106,000 in 1926 and 1,317,000 in 1925. Total shipments for the season, however, amount to 165,100,000 bushels compared with 160,670,000 in 1926, and 181,516,000 in 1925. Shipments from Vancouver are still increasing, amounting to 2,300,000 bushels for the week ended December 23 compared with 2,791,000 the week before. Total shipments from Vancouver for the season are 18,009,000 bushels as against 18,107,000 last year and 18,104,000 in 1926.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of wheat at the six principal markets declined slightly during the week ending December 27. This decline of 1 cent from \$1.29 to \$1.28 seemed to be due largely to a drop in the price of soft

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

red winter wheat as other classes advanced slightly. No. 2 soft red winter declined 4 cents during the week, while No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 dark northern spring, and No. 2 amber durum each advanced 1 cent in price. The low point of the cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets thus far since July was reached during the week ending October 28 at \$1.21. Since then the price has advanced quite steadily and now is \$1.28, or 7 cents above the low point. Cash prices have made no material change since the week ending December 23. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened 2 cents during the week and was 6 cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ending December 23.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ending	All classes		No. 2		No. 1		No. 2		No. 2	
	and grades 6 markets		Hard Winter		Dk. N.	Spring	Amber	Durum	Red Winter	
	Kansas	City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis				
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
November 4	140	123	138	128	149	132	133	121	137	143
11	141	126	139	130	150	135	166	130	139	142
18	135	127	134	131	145	153	155	130	134	142
25	135	127	136	134	144	134	160	128	134	142
December 2	137	126	137	132	146	134	164	127	138	140
9	140	128	139	134	149	137	172	132	139	147
16	138	129	137	131	146	137	178	132	137	146
23	141	128	138	132	149	138	181	133	136	142
30	139		137		147		174		134	

While future closing prices of wheat have remained practically unchanged since the week ending December 23, they have strengthened slightly. European cables have been relatively firm and reports from abroad indicate that the European requirements of wheat will be heavy during the winter and spring. Action of corn prices has tended to depress wheat prices. The closing price of May futures on December 29 as compared with closing prices the week before was again unchanged on the United States markets but was 1 cent higher at Winnipeg.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
December 1	140	135	135	129	143	130	135	138	151	149
8	141	134	135	127	143	130	135	137	152	150
15	140	130	134	124	142	126	134	135	149	149
22	141	130	135	124	143	126	136	135	152	149
29	139	130	133	124	140	126	133	136	148	

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Foreign Crop and Markets

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CROP AND MARKET REPORTS, FEBRUARY 1928, GERMANY

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RICE production

The second and official estimate of rice, 1927, burials is the only one finally reported covering the year. It is 17,571,000 bushels, being the first estimate and in close to the 17,500,000 reported by the German Agricultural Council. The sowing of rice in Iugoslavia this year is estimated at 670,000 acres compared with 500,000 for the 1927 harvest, 634,000 for 1926 and 565,000 for 1925. See table, page 12.

LISBON

The only revision in the rice production estimates during the past two months is that of Germany, which came in the last table from information on page 32. The earlier estimate was increased by about 1,000,000 bushels to 125,700,000 bushels, which is still above the production of the past two years. Exports of barley from the United States for the 1927 calendar year were the lightest of the present season since July 1, amounting to only 111,000 bushels. For the whole season, however, the exports may be in about 50,000,000 bushels compared with 17,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

OLIVE

Germany provided the only change in the olive production review during the last, the earlier estimate being raised from 3,100,000 bushels to 3,200,000 bushels. This is a little larger production than last year, and still above that of the two preceding years. Exports of oats from the United States for December 1927 have been announced at 1,100,000 bushels, less those of barley. Since July 1, however, 1,757,000 bushels of oats have come out. This is nearly 6 per cent more than for the same period last year.

CORN

The estimates of corn production remain the same as shown in table. The 18 countries so far reported show a total of 7,363,352,000 bushels, which is 2.3 per cent below that of last year, and well below that of 1925. The United States and North Africa are the countries which show an increase in the production of corn over that of last year, while in Europe as a whole the production is more than 20 per cent below that of last year, and in the two Asiatic countries reported and India where the production is nearly 5 per cent less. For the year ending December 1, exports of corn from the United States amounted to only 100,000 bushels compared with 363,000 bushels the previous year, and 317,000 for the corresponding year last year. Since July 1, there have been exported only 3,563,000 bushels against 7,255,000 for the same period last year.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

POTATOES

The Canadian pot to crop is placed at 79,870,000 bushels compared with 11,137,000 bushels last year, according to the December report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that about 65,000,000 bushels are of merchantable quality. After deducting 7,500,000 bushels, the average quantity exported during the past two years, the report states, there are approximately 57,500,000 bushels for domestic consumption, of which approximately 46,700,000 would be required for food and 6,670,000 to 7,500,000 for seed. Canadian production of certified seed potatoes is placed by the Division of Botany at 4,170,000 bushels, compared with 2,560,000 a year ago. Blight is reported to have reduced the crop by 20 per cent. This is a specialized crop grown principally in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Ontario. Prince Edward Island is the heaviest producing province, having shipped six steamer loads up to November 14 this season, while four ship loads additional were expected to move this fall. The principal markets for this product are the United States, Bermuda, Cuba and western Ontario.

Car arrivals of all potatoes are reported to have been heavier on the eastern markets and lighter at western points this season between August 1 and December 1 than in the same period last year. Storage holdings at Halifax on December 1 this year were only 20,000 bushels compared with 73,000 in 1926 and 40,000 in 1925. At St. John they were 25,000 this year compared with 37,000 in 1926 and 22,000 in 1925. Total storage holdings on December 1 in principal consuming centers were about 35 per cent less than a year ago.

The total carlot movement is estimated at 30,000 cars, or about 35 per cent of the total crop. Last year it was 30,853 cars or 34.5 per cent of the total crop; in 1925, 39,146 cars or 31.1 per cent, and in 1924, 21,774 cars or 15.3 per cent. The heaviest shipping comes from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It is expected that only 8,200 cars will be shipped from New Brunswick markets this year as compared with 11,741 cars last year and 10,887 cars in 1925. Normally, this province exports large quantities to Cuba, but this year, the report states, owing to the increased tariff on potatoes entering Cuba, shipments were reduced during November.

For Prince Edward Island it was estimated that carlot shipments would be about equal to the 5,766 cars shipped last year. It was also estimated that over 90 per cent of all cars of table stock from this province would be shipped under Government Inspection, insuring shipments going forward of uniform good quality. Fall prices to the grower at shipping points up until November 15 for Central Grade A potatoes averaged 69 cents a bushel, which was about 15 cents lower than last year. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Grade A potatoes averaged only 51 cents a bushel.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The German potato crop is placed at 1,379,712,000 bushels, according to the December official estimate reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is a slight reduction from the earlier figure but still well above the 1,103,420,000 bushels produced last year. This year, however, Mr. Steere, acting agricultural commissioner at Berlin, states that 7.1 per cent of the crop is officially reported as of poor quality, while only 4.2 per cent was poor last year. This would leave 1,261,752,000 bushels of sound potatoes this year compared with 1,057,076,000 bushels last year, an increase of 21 per cent for sound potatoes, while total potato production increased 25 per cent.

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FLAXSEED

The first estimate of the acreage sown to flaxseed in India for the 1927-28 crop year places the acreage at 2,571,000 acres or 94.1 per cent of the first estimate for last year and 103.1 per cent of the average for the 5 preceding years, according to a telegram to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The final estimate for last year's acreage was 3,348,000 acres. Total production in 14 countries so far reporting in the current year, including the United States, Canada and Argentina, is estimated at 130,915,000 bushels, an increase of 22,000,000 bushels from production in those countries last year. Decreased supplies of old crop in Canada and Argentina bring the total supply down to 18,000,000 bushels above last year. India and Russia are the only important countries not yet reporting production.

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LIVESTOCK MEAT AND WOOL

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Hogs and cork

HEAVY GERMAN HOG MARKETINGS: Receipts and slaughter of German hogs continue at levels higher than at any time in the past 3 years, according to advices cabled by L. V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. November returns place receipts at live markets at 380,000 head, an increase of 24,000 head and 113,000 head over the preceding month and last year respectively. At 467,000 head, November slayings at 36 points were 48,000 head larger than in October and 171,000 head above November, 1926. Bacon imports, which have been smaller throughout 1927 than they were last year, reached only 883,000 pounds in November against 2,118,000 pounds a year ago. Lard imports also declined sharply in November, reaching only 11,000,000 pounds against 20,703,000 pounds for October and 21,714,000 pounds in November 1926.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

NINE MONTHS' INSPECTED SLAUGHTER IN GERMANY: The large increases in the slaughter of hogs and in pork production are the outstanding features of the German meat situation for 1927. Official figures for the first 9 months of the year put inspected hog slaughter at 11,763,000 head, an increase of 29 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926, and also a slight increase over the figure for the pre-war year 1913. This increase over last year is particularly noteworthy in connection with the fact that on December 1, 1926, the hog estimate for Germany stood at 19,424,000 head, an increase of only 20 per cent over the same figure for 1925, and 14 per cent below the figure for 1913. In view of the heavy slaughter in 1927, and the fact that breeding sows at the end of 1926 were only 27 per cent above 1925, it seems probable that the December 1, 1927 figures for hogs in Germany will not show much, if any, increase over the 1926 figures. Pork production for the first 9 months of 1927 made an increase of 27 per cent over the same months of 1926, and 6 per cent over 1913, the average dressed weight for the 1927 period being heavier than in 1913, but somewhat lighter than in 1926. No important variations are noted in the 1927 slaughter of other types of animals. See table, page 31.

INCREASED MOVEMENT OF IRISH HOGS: A total of 988,000 hogs were cured in Ireland during the first 11 months of 1927 against 854,000 for the same period of 1926, according to official figures, showing an increase of 16 per cent. Exports of live hogs during the 1927 period, however, were nearly 100 per cent greater than in the 1926 period, amounting to 297,000 head. Since the imposing of the quarantine against continental fresh meat by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Irish pork producers have taken steps to increase the quantities of their product in English markets. Official reports indicate that November was the month in which domestic pork has come nearest to filling the place of the excluded continental article, although the November figures fell 1,616,000 pounds short of the total fresh pork supplies handled in London Central Markets in November, 1925.

Sheep and wool

SHEEP LOSSES IN AUSTRALIA: Sheep losses from drought in Queensland for 1927 may reach the high levels of 1926, when they amounted to 5,335,000 head, according to reports issued by the Registrar of Queensland and quoted by Consul Thomas H. Robinson at Melbourne. The Registrar is quoted further as stating that on December 31, 1926, only 11 per cent of the sheep in Queensland were classed as lambs. On the same date, total sheep numbers were put at 16,860,000 against 20,663,000 for the preceding year.

RUSSIAN SHEEP INCREASE BUT WOOL DECLINES: The total number of sheep and lambs in Soviet Russia in 1926 was 6 per cent above that of 1916 (the last year before the revolution), but the 1926 wool clip was 4.5 per cent below. There are two reasons for this, according to an article in the

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

"Statistical Review" for September 1927, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U. S. S. R. First, the distribution of the herd between the producing and consuming regions has changed. The unfavorable effect of the shift can be seen from the fact that, while in 1916 producing areas with 53.2 per cent of the total number of sheep and lambs gave 66.7 per cent of the total wool clip, in 1926 the herd in this area decreased to 41.9 per cent of the total and the clip correspondingly to 50 per cent. The yield of wool per head is larger in the producing than in the consuming regions. Second, the composition of the herd has changed. The number of lambs, which yield less wool than grown sheep, increased from 36.5 per cent of the total herd to 43.4 per cent in 1925 and 42.6 per cent in 1926.

The Russian wool industry is said to depend on foreign markets for 50 per cent of its supply of coarse wool and 90 per cent of fine wool. Before the war Russia was usually an exporter of coarse and semi-coarse wool. The reason for the change from a net export to an import basis in recent years is seen, in addition to the fact of decreased wool production alluded to above, also in the increased consumption of wool on farms. It is estimated that per capita consumption of wool in the villages in 1926-27 compared with 1913 increased by 28.2 per cent. This increase is explained by deficiency in the supply of rural population with manufactured textiles, leading to the substitution by the peasants of woolens produced at home or by the rural cottage industry, and thus increasing the consumption of wool in the village. It is believed, however, that with the approach of the Russian national economy to the pre-war level and improvement in the supply of the peasants with textile goods, the trend of farm consumption of wool will move downward, and the decrease in farm consumption for 1926-27 is provisionally estimated at 3 per cent.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Offerings of American apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, December 29, comprised 2,500 barrels and 20,000 boxes, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand in general is improving, states Mr. Smith. The weather, however, is still cold and disagreeable. Virginia York Imperials and Ben Davis brought from \$5.35 to \$6.33 per barrel as against \$5.84 to \$7.79 last week. Maine Baldwins brought only from \$4.38 to \$4.87 per barrel due to the fact that their color was poor and their appearance dull and inferior. Washington Jonathans and Winesaps ranged from \$3.13 to \$3.89 and Kone Beautys from \$3.16 to \$3.65. Oregon Yellow Newtowns brought from \$3.61 to \$3.89 per box. No quotations on the Liverpool auction were received this week.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

INCREASE IN UNITED STATES IMPORT DUTY ON CHERRIES: The United States import duty on cherries, sulphured or in brine, stemmed or pitted, has been increased from 2 to 3 cents per pound by Proclamation of the President dated December 3, 1927, issued under authority of Section 315 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1922, commonly known as the flexible tariff provision. The increased rate of duty will apply only to cherries of the kind above described and will not affect unpitted cherries in brine, or cherries in their natural state, which remain subject to the rate of 2 cents per pound, as provided for in Paragraph 737 of the Tariff Act of 1922. Nor will this increase affect maraschino and other cherries prepared or preserved in any manner, which will continue as heretofore to be subject to the prescribed duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, as fixed in the Tariff Act of 1922.

The United States statistics do not segregate imports of cherries in such a way that it is possible to state accurately the quantities imported in the different forms. It is interesting to note, however, that the imports of cherries, sulphured or in brine, including cherries in their natural state, dutiable at 2 cents per pound, and which amounted to 3,191,022 pounds in 1926 (calendar year), rose to 10,718,332 pounds during the first ten months of 1927. During the same periods the imports of maraschino and other cherries, prepared or preserved, which are dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, declined from 19,582,692 pounds in 1926 (calendar year) to 2,666,517 pounds during the ten months ending with October 1927. In other words, the imports at the 2 cent or lower rate of duty increased, while those subject to the 40 per cent ad valorem or higher rate show an almost corresponding decline. This situation resulted from a ruling of the Customs Court of June 3, 1926, which was affirmed by the Court of Customs Appeals on January 13, 1927, declaring that pitted cherries in brine were excluded in trade and commerce from the term "cherries in brine" at and prior to the passage of the Tariff Act of 1922. The 2 cent rate was accordingly held to be the proper rate of duty on such cherries. The purpose of the Proclamation is to increase the duty on such cherries, within the limit of the total increase provided for in the Tariff Act, from 2 cents per pound to 3 cents per pound. The increased rate of duty becomes effective 30 days from the date of the Proclamation or on January 2, 1928.

The total production of cherries in the six principal cherry producing states (California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah and Idaho) in 1926 amounted to 80,169,000 pounds, according to reports of the State Agricultural Departments and of the United States Bureau of the Census. No separate statistics are available on the production of prepared cherries in the United States. The total quantity of canned cherries packed in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho in 1926 was 41,132,000 pounds, according to the preliminary report on the cost of production of cherries published by the United States Tariff Commission.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND MELONS, COTTON

MEXICO TOOK NOVELTS IN TERRIBLES: The recent fatalities from the Southern Pacific disaster, or Mexican revolution, came from the Fuerte River Valley, south of Mexicali, immediately following destruction on December 12 of the temporary bridge structure on that railroad, according to a telegram from Consul Gen. F. Flucker at Mexicali. This bridge had been erected following the first assault by bandits on December 14. Our Foreign Service Personnel, V-3, left Mexicali on December 21. Coast patrols are now moving to the frontier State via the border points, states Consul Flucker.

LATER AGRICULTURAL REPORT

November exports of practically all United States agricultural products were under those of October, according to the index numbers appearing below. The general level, however, is above November 1927 in the later cotton exports are left out. The index numbers for last year appear in grains, especially wheat; in tobacco, and in lard. See page 37 for detailed export figures for November.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, November 1927 = current month
in parentheses

Commodity	November		September		October	
	1928	1926	1927	1927	1927	1927
All commodities.....	150	127	123	15	121	
All commodities except						
cotton.....	124	161	311	118	167	
Grains and products....	104	17	418	207	23	
Animal products.....	90	—	101	68	73	
Lard products and oils	264	35	211	183	111	
Cotton, including cake						
and oil.....	154	204	86	150	11	
Fruit and vegetables...	383	596	191	517	527	
Cotton fiber, including						
linters.....	165	211	8	160	14	
Wheat, including flour..	99	228	172	101	70	
Tobacco.....	159	151	110	127	127	
Hams and bacon.....	109	77	32	55	17	
Lard	101	110	151	127	120	

Compiled from official records in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 2/ July 1928-Jun 1928 - 1929.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

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EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: Butter prices in the principal European markets were practically unchanged on December 29 from those of December 22, according to cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioners in London and Berlin. The Copenhagen quotation was equivalent to 36.7 cents against 52.0 cents on 92 score in New York, leaving the margin of about 15 cents unchanged from the previous week. Colonial supplies are increasing but quotations on New Zealand and Australian in London are generally a shade higher at the equivalent of 34.3 cents to 36.5 cents a pound. For detailed comparative price statement, see page 35. A general review of the foreign situation appears below.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Arrivals and offerings of foreign butter have again become a factor of importance in the domestic butter market. The spread between foreign and domestic butter prices has continued to widen since the situation was reviewed last month. Already the margin is fully as great as a year ago, with 92 score in New York 16 cents higher than the Copenhagen quotation on December 22.

The peak of supplies from the Southern Hemisphere occurs in our winter season at about the peak of butter prices in the United States, especially the price of our butter of best quality. This year the slump in European prices was somewhat postponed by the backwardness of the Australian dairy season. Now, with conditions in Australia normal and with a new record season in progress in New Zealand, actual and anticipated arrivals from those sources are again resulting in a quiet market in London and hand-to-mouth buying in European butter markets generally. With European output holding up well and with arrivals and shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere increasing rapidly, prices in European markets have reflected the changing supply situation in a marked falling off during the month.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The imports of butter into Great Britain and Germany combined have amounted during 11 months of this year to 631 million pounds, against 700 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1926. Most of the increase has been in the German imports. Prices of butter in the London market are now practically the same as a year ago and German prices only slightly lower.

New Zealand dairy output running well ahead of last season

Dairy production in New Zealand continues much heavier, probably by as much as 20 per cent, on a butter fat basis, than during the early months of last season. The increase thus far is principally in butter production. Factories in New Zealand are largely of the type that can be utilized either for butter or cheese manufacture. It is not unusual for them to be turned predominantly to butter production during the earlier part of the season. Near the conclusion of holidays, the London prices of butter begin usually to decline under the pressure of new season supplies. This causes them to turn over heavily to cheese production and shipment. The trends of production of butter and cheese in New Zealand during the first three months of this season as compared with those of last season is shown below.

NEW ZEALAND: Butter and cheese graded, first three months of current year, 1927-28

Month and year	Butter graded	Increase over year ended		Increase over year ended		Total esti- mated butter fat in pounds
		Pounds	Per cent	Pounds	Per cent	
1927-28:						
August.....	5,051,040	56,80	772,040	37.90	37.90	
September....	12,421,230	29.15	7,650,410	11.45	11.45	
October.....	20,403,400	11.50	16,200,310	3.50	3.50	
Three months total	37,853,720	23.00	24,749,760	7.10	7.10	
						11.07

Monthly reports of Commerce and Industries, from Central Council, L. Lowrie, Wellington, New Zealand.

Shipments afloat, according to latest available reports cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioner in London, are shown in the following comparative statement:

NEW ZEALAND: Shipments of butter afloat, various dates for last two seasons

1927	Pounds	1926	Pounds
October 7	7,401,000	October 15	9,073,000
November 10	18,480,000	November 20	15,160,000
December 17	23,613,000	December 18	14,168,000

Rapid recovery from drought in Australian dairy states.

Recovery from the backwash of spring production in the dairy states of Australia has now gone so far that for the remainder of the export season prospects are considered excellent according to Australian commercial sources. By the middle of November, New South Wales and Queensland had begun to develop substantial export surpluses while in Victoria conditions were described as quite ideal for an increased surplus. The extent to which butter production had then approached the output of a year ago is indicated by quantities graded in various grading ports.

BUTTER: Arrivals at certain Australian grading ports

Port	Week ending	Corresponding week		Year	Corresponding year
		Bales	Boxes		
	Nov. 5, 1927			Nov. 12, 1927	1926
Sydney, New South Wales	20,257	37,743	31,472	31,818	
Melbourne, Victoria.....	55,160	45,246	40,103	46,359	
Brisbane, Queensland....	2,011	6,694	11,602	5,109	
Total.....	69,428	70,282	73,177	73,786	

Compiled from reports by Prescott, Lt., Sydney, November 5 and 12, 1927.

Shipments afloat as late as December 17 give the best available indication of the progress of the season to date. A comparative statement follows:

Australia: Shipments of butter afloat, various dates for last two seasons

1927	Pounds	1926	Pounds
October 7	774,000	October 15	3,394,000
November 10	5,614,000	November 20	5,844,000
December 17	3,361,000	December 1	3,762,000

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Great Britain imports heavily from both hemispheres

Imports of butter into Great Britain were heavy during November as compared both with October of this year, and November a year ago. The increase as compared with the previous month is in the supplies from the Southern Hemisphere, while the increase in total supplies over a year ago was made in spite of arrivals from southern sources during the month being still somewhat light. Australian butter first reached British markets this year in important volume during November, amounting in that month to 3,800,000 pounds, while October arrivals amounted to only 427,000 pounds. October imports from New Zealand amounted to 4,220,000 pounds, which was increased to 11,848,000 pounds during November. Argentine butter, likewise, although still only about half as heavy as a year ago increased from 1,760,000 pounds in October to 3,281,000 pounds in November. The most notable fact in British trade for the month is that, notwithstanding the lateness of the season in Australia and Argentina, recent increases from these sources together with that from New Zealand brought the November supplies from the southern Hemisphere nearly to its usual proportion of the total for this time of the year. Of the total butter supplies reaching Great Britain during November of the last three years, those from the Southern Hemisphere comprised 44 per cent in 1925, 46 per cent in 1926, and 40 per cent this year.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter October-November 1927 and November 1926

Country	1927		1926
	October 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds
Russia	5,800	901	585
Finland	1,765	1,369	1,408
Sweden	962	1,379	1,249
Denmark	17,951	16,015	16,451
Netherlands	529	476	331
France	1,510	1,149	-----
United States	-----	-----	-----
Argentina	1,793	3,231	6,023
Irish Free State	7,645	4,954	4,893
Australia	427	2,837	2,209
New Zealand	4,226	11,655	6,394
Canada	2	-----	-----
Others	541	348	11
Total	42,967	44,892	44,458
	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Total	557,818	593,757	601,384

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of cheese, October - November, 1927
and November, 1926

Country	1927		1926
	October	November	November
Netherlands	2,213	2,101	1,773
Italy	1,464	1,283	1,445
United States	188	150	163
Australia	219	218	35
New Zealand	3	9,786	3,302
Canada	19,920	16,928	19,468
Others	830	633	571
Total	24,337	31,099	26,757
	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Total	276,851	307,950	314,414

German butter importers buy conservatively during November

In Germany the same caution is shown in buying from hand to mouth as in England where the prospective increase in supplies has a more direct effect upon the market. The Danish and Dutch exporters sell in either or both markets, and the "colonial" product in British market tends to sell at this season at a wider margin below "continental" than at other seasons. Purchases of foreign butter within Germany amounted, however, to 20,503,000 pounds during November, according to a cabled report from the American Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Although less than the 24,030,000 pounds imported in October, this is still in excess of the imports of 19,180,000 pounds of November, 1926.

GERMANY: Imports of butter, October - November, 1927, and November 1926

Source of imports	1927		1926
	October 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds	November 1,000 pounds
Denmark	6,173	5,291	5,512
Netherlands	6,393	6,173	5,952
Russia	2,315	1,653	5,071
Baltic Group	2,157	6,173	1,764
Others	992	1,213	381
Total	24,030	20,503	19,180
	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Total	197,761	218,264	197,496

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-November, 1936 and 1937

Item and country	July-Nov. 1936		July-Nov. 1937		Percent change
	1936	1937	1936	1937	
BUTTER:					
Imports—	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	percent
Total Europe	2,171	2,171	6,000	2,171	-67
Guatemala	33	27	3	5	5
Honduras	61	57	10	11	11
Panama	313	157	35	71	71
Mexico	305	191	75	43	43
Cuba	311	193	78	43	43
Haitian Republic ...	138	187	25	37	37
Other West Indies ..	133	165	12	26	26
Peru	210	151	25	30	30
Other South America ..	302	170	45	13	13
Philippine Islands ..	75	50	1	19	19
Other countries	16	120	20	13	13
Total exports	12,187	1,717	3,733	503	-86
Imports—					
Denmark and Euro. Is	212	155	139	18	18
Other Europe	225	310	137	159	159
Total Europe	437	465	276	177	177
Canada	271	73	59	8	8
Syria	11	50	7	8	8
New Zealand	150	22	36	104	104
Other countries	20	5	1	1	1
Total imports	1,427	1,010	672	497	-49

CANOLA:

Imports—	1936	1937	1936	1937	Percent change
France	1,425	2,126	124	107	-14
Germany	51	714	0	134	134
Argentina	7,583	4,463	1,053	735	735
Other countries	37	303	2	74	74
Total imports	9,086	7,911	1,175	1,630	44

CHEESE:

Exports—	1936	1937	1936	1937	Percent change
Total Europe	9	6	1	0	-100
Canada	52	180	25	66	160
Panama	172	157	21	30	44
Central Amer., etc.	13	10	7	0	-100
Mexico	30	232	5	71	140
Jamaica	111	38	10	18	18
Cuba	23	16	31	11	-61
Other West Indies ..	117	104	2	11	11
South America	3	50	10	15	15
China	10	62	10	0	-100
Other countries	105	57	31	22	-31
Total exports	1,480	1,239	341	521	-29

Continued—

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is.,	132	237	43	66
Finland	218	357	43	38
France	2,033	1,869	561	592
Germany	335	312	93	91
Greece	902	774	484	292
Italy	17,414	12,890	3,724	3,437
Netherlands	1,511	1,599	356	226
Norway	216	262	64	73
Switzerland	3,216	7,055	1,859	1,845
Other Europe	419	217	133	52
Total Europe	31,526	25,602	7,370	6,712
Canada	8,297	6,566	3,715	2,213
Mexico	38	74	16	26
Argentina	10	193	0	14
Other countries	7	16	1	11
Total imports	32,876	32,451	11,102	8,976

OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:

Exports:				
Canada	65	0	32	0
Panama	113	140	21	36
West Indies	100	95	33	16
Newfoundland & Lab..	3	19	0	0
Argentina	0	28	0	0
Other countries.....	63	26	u/	13
Total exports	374	306	83	65

MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:

Exports-				
Total Europe	26	126	0	79
Panama	421	403	120	51
Central America, other	455	450	93	114
Mexico	607	368	87	37
Jamaica	303	186	70	20
Cuba	5,570	4,394	980	994
China	1,722	886	500	176
Hongkong	544	1,228	179	103
Japan, incl Chosen ..	912	2,257	123	665
Philippine Islands ..	2,504	3,265	593	583
Other countries	951	360	166	159
Total exports.....	14,135	14,271	2,930	2,981

Continued-

Foreign Crops and Markets

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DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July - November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
MILK POWDER, EVAPORATED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports—				
Belgium.....	82	205	34	112
France.....	224	0	80	0
Germany.....	1,684	16	30	0
United Kingdom.....	7,957	7,250	1,191	1,752
Other Europe.....	332	102	36	0
Total Europe.....	10,745	7,573	2,280	1,523
China.....	130	129 ^{a/}	2	2
Panama.....	1,350	1,206	330	166
Mexico.....	1,003	915	264	116
Newfoundland & Lab....	101	381	148	82
Cuba.....	1,204	506	171	128
Peru.....	2,087	1,315	527	213
Other South America.....	940	674	216	112
British Malaya.....	731	947	148	51
China.....	1,275	1,162	476	810
Hongkong.....	469	837	88	71
Japan, incl. Chosen....	355	628	50	171
Philippine Islands....	4,539	5,214	807	522
Other countries.....	1,349	2,297	378	211
Total exports.....	27,312	21,111	6,115	4,777

MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:

Exports—	July-November		November	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
France.....	81	70	0	45
Germany.....	51	2	1 ^{a/}	19
Italy.....	37	60	10	19
United Kingdom.....	15	22	5	4
Other Europe.....	23	43	7	9
Total Europe.....	176	107	33	77
Canada.....	30	21	0	9
Panama.....	87	86	11	6
Central America, other.....	34	56	4	12
Mexico.....	107	81	17	11
Cuba.....	71	177	6	8
Columbia.....	48	55	9	9
Venezuela.....	92	112	11	23
Other South America....	132	156	23	41
China.....	117	128	54	47
Japan, incl. Chosen....	122	151	37	38
Philippine Islands....	27	16	6	3
Other countries.....	36	87	5	14
Total exports.....	1,079	1,322	213	298

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July-November		November	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands.....	107	2,484	11	301
United Kingdom.....	3	8	1	1
Other Europe.....	a/	11	0	0
Total Europe.....	110	2,503	12	302
Canada.....	2,621	3,224	627	698
New Zealand.....	28	1	4	a/
Other countries.....	1 a/		1	0
Total imports.....	2,760	5,728	644	1,000
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is...	1	14	0	0
Netherlands.....	4	277	0	2
United Kingdom.....	42	0	10	0
Canada.....	39	39	a/	0
Jamaica.....	40	0	0	0
Other countries.....	2	28	2	28
Total imports.....	128	358	12	30
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEET- ENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands.....	0	578	0	215
Canada.....	289	97	a/	96
Japan, incl. Chosen..	0	50	0	0
Other countries...	0	2	0	0
Total imports...	289	727	a/	311
EGGS IN THE SHELL:				
Exports-	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
United Kingdom.....	113	479	57	60
Other Europe.....	0 a/		0	0
Total Europe.....	113	479	57	60
Canada.....	133	448	85	161
Honduras.....	64	62	14	13
Panama.....	466	517	77	99
Mexico.....	2,588	2,679	430	346
Bermuda.....	36	50	8	17
Cuba.....	5,190	4,844	11,082	505
Other countries.....	69	197	15	43
Total exports.....	8,459	9,276	1,768	1,244

Continued-

DAILY AND POULOTRY EXports AND IMPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1927, CONTINUED

Item and country	July 1, 1926	July 1, 1927	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1929
	dozen	dozen	dozen	dozen
EGGS IN SHELL, DRIED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total -				
Canada.....	50	2	2	2
China.....	3	1 a/	1	1
French Indo-China.....	0	12	0	0
Hongkong.....	72	74	18	22
Other countries.....	16	2	13	2
Total imports....	141	93	36	2

EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, PREPARED OR UNPREPARED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds

Exports-

Total Europe.....	13	75 a/	2	2
Canada.....	162	311	17	17
Jamaica.....	2	1	1	1
Cuba.....	5	8 a/	1	1
Chile.....	5	0	0	0
Other countries.....	19	9	18	3
Total exports....	206	401	53	3

EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:

Imports-

United Kingdom.....	42	0	0	0
China.....	325	227	131	18
Other countries.....	0	0	0	0
Total imports....	367	225	131	18

EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR

OTHERWISE PREPARED:

Imports-

United Kingdom.....	2,296	0	26	0
China.....	2,599	232	264 a/	...
Hongkong.....	5	6	1	2
Other countries.....	a/	a/	0	0
Total imports....	4,900	238	291	2

EGGS, LINS, FRIED:

Imports-

China.....	2,850	1,992	521	558
Other countries.....	174	67	65	36
Total imports....	2,984	2,059	586	594

EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHER-

WISE PREPARED:

Imports-

United Kingdom.....	607	0	35	0
China.....	1,563	450	67	5
Other countries.....	0	0	0	0
Total imports....	2,170	450	102	5

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Item and country	July - November		November	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
China.....	2,026	1,299	270	156
Japan, incl. Chosen...	66	7	13	0
Other countries.....	32	8	17	1
Total imports.....	2,124	1,314	300	157
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom.....	692	0	172	0
China.....	1,010	441	287	101
Other countries.....	0	0	0	0
Total imports.....	1,702	441	459	101

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-November, 1926 and 1927

Article imported	July - November				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1926	1927	1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No	95	248	2,973	10,899
Horses	No	1	1	1,090	962
Sheep	No	32	16	220	146
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	1,437	1,290	518	454
Casein.....	lb	9,086	7,481	1,162	1,068
Cheese.....	lb	39,878	32,451	10,534	10,093
Cream.....	gal	3,195	2,858	4,770	4,410
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	3,786	2,462	627	520
Eggs and egg products-					
Eggs in the shell	doz	141	93	49	23
Whole eggs, dried	lb	367	223	189	126
Whole eggs, frozen.	lb	4,900	238	866	36
Yolks, dried.....	lb	2,984	2,059	1,022	950
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	2,170	450	392	66
Egg albumen, dried..	lb	2,124	1,314	1,463	788
Egg albumen, frozen	lb	1,702	441	247	66
Hides and skins, total....	lb	147,600	210,045	38,297	52,278
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh....	lb	9,870	27,873	1,014	3,602
Mutton and lamb, fresh..	lb	1,560	1,979	288	338
Pork, fresh.....	lb	5,276	5,181	1,156	1,000

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Article imported	Unit	Quantity	July-November		Value 1926 1,000 dollars	Value 1927 1,000 dollars
			1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands		
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D:						
Silk, raw	lb	31,790	32,067	183,081	164,881	
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	86,157	88,373	21,170	25,522	
Honey	lb	81	151	19	17	
Sausage casings	lb	7,171	9,279	5,494	7,499	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS						
Cacao beans	lb	120,461	129,225	13,127	18,919	
Coffee	lb	624,873	599,255	133,375	100,332	
Cotton (473 lb)	bale	113	12	10,964	17,548	
FRUITS:						
Bananas	bunch	22,834	26,379	12,760	14,863	
Currants	lb	9,420	8,101	507	623	
Dates	lb	28,606	26,543	1,729	1,180	
Figs	lb	29,717	21,609	2,230	1,487	
Lemons	lb	23,079	32,979	559	956	
Pineapples, fresh	a/	a/		134	60	
Raisins	lb	2,800	1,430	336	295	
Olives	gal	1,685	1,237	1,281	1,042	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:						
Corn	bu	576	5,047	467	3,886	
Oats	bu	45	29	16	9	
Wheat, including flour.	bu	7,263	5,816	10,058	7,154	
Rice-						
Uncleaned	lb	2,435	1,297	142	76	
Cleaned	lb	22,059	9,864	981	400	
Flour, meal & broken	lb	3,060	1,508	57	27	
Nuts, total	a/	a/		13,546	11,302	
Oil cake and meal	lb	41,575	69,088	782	1,199	
OILS, VEGETABLE:						
Chinese wood	lb	41,103	33,257	4,636	1,616	
Cocoa butter	lb	78	10	20	5	
Coconut, product of						
Philippine Islands ..	lb	114,546	117,200	10,076	9,017	
Linseed	lb	603	575	48	19	
Olive, edible, total ...	lb	33,229	20,994	5,736	5,322	
Olive, inedible, total .	lb	19,394	19,410	1,749	1,912	
Palm kernel	lb	8,699	27,706	824	2,256	
Palm	lb	52,729	89,126	2,955	6,025	
Peanut	lb	6,173	1,064	621	162	
Soybean	lb	14,445	7,771	1,018	149	
Castor beans.....	lb	39,140	27,428	1,296	953	
Copra	lb	213,244	190,601	10,823	9,050	

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-November, 1926 and 1927, continued

Article imported	Unit	July - November		Value	
		Quantity		1926	1927
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Flaxseed.....	bu	9,711	7,469	18,379	13,731
Seeds, except oilseeds....	a/	a/	a/	2,156	2,457
Spices, total	lb	29,673	35,395	5,588	6,943
Sugar, cane	s ton	1,851	1,671	92,291	97,934
Tea	lb	53,023	45,388	16,771	13,868
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd....	lb	28,008	35,424	26,296	24,111
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	lb	16,663	39,637	655	1,397
Peas, dried.....	lb	3,487	6,850	137	215
Garlic.....	lb	3,094	1,807	188	104
Onions.....	lb	42,556	36,069	756	772
Potatoes, white.....	bu	1,905	964	2,112	838
Vegetables, canned....	lb	43,727	61,830	2,357	3,569
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	43,307	47,754	3,304	3,363
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured...	ton	1	1	684	573
Hemp, unmanufactured...	ton	2	2	358	351
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured.....	ton	15	22	2,753	2,698
Kapok.....	ton	2	4	1,081	2,060
Manila.....	ton	28	19	7,033	5,043
Sisal and henequen....	ton	39	46	7,153	7,057
Hay	ton	71	22	641	210
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	a/	a/	a/	2,675	3,847
Gums, resins and balsams..	a/	a/	a/	12,008	12,917
Rubber, crude.....	lb	378,475	386,545	150,568	132,948
Wood, total.....				86,502	78,888
GRAND TOTAL.....				966,270	923,206

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-November 1926 and 1927

Article exported	Unit			July-November	
		Quantity	Value	1926	1927
				Thousands	Thousands
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding	No	21	21	70	79
Cows for breeding	No	3	3	261	297
Other cattle	No	6	5	218	189
Poultry, live	lb	204	190	82	127
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	2,153	1,546	976	625
Cheese	lb	1,180	1,239	425	382
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	1,135	1,427	2,158	2,297
Evaporated	lb	27,242	24,111	2,775	2,550
Powdered	lb	1,079	1,392	321	380
Eggs, in the shell	doz	8,459	9,276	2,353	2,204
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef, canned	lb	1,013	790	349	280
Beef and veal, fresh ..	lb	959	641	154	130
Beef, pickled or cured ..	lb	9,662	6,246	1,073	678
Total beef	lb	11,654	7,677	1,576	1,088
Bacon	lb	54,920	42,476	10,632	6,383
Canned pork	lb	2,173	2,937	916	1,211
Pork carcasses, fresh ..	lb	1,259	726	238	106
Hams and shoulders	lb	61,361	47,503	16,594	9,300
Loins and other fresh pork	lb	4,327	2,526	967	452
Pickled pork	lb	12,284	10,492	2,034	1,664
Sides, Cumberland	lb	4,370	4,549	1,051	302
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	385	371	153	66
Total pork	lb	145,082	114,560	32,617	20,189
Butcher and lamb	lb	561	522	124	118
Poultry and game, fresh ..	lb	353	356	108	100
Other canned meats, inc..					
Canned poultry	lb	1,517	1,095	351	345
Sausage, canned	lb	1,480	1,719	482	519
Sausage, not canned	lb	1,309	1,462	401	418
Sausage casings	lb	14,293	14,953	3,824	2,752
Other meats, inc. meat extracts & edible offal	lb	17,330	16,641	1,972	1,861
Total meats	lb	102,325	150,985	40,905	27,390
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	252,200	257,515	39,782	35,174
Lard compounds	lb	3,565	2,787	500	354
Lard, neutral	lb	6,773	6,985	1,145	1,037
Oleo oil	lb	38,829	27,547	4,729	3,758

continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-November 1926 and 1927, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-November			
		Quantity Thousands	1926	1927	Value 1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONT'D					
Oleo stock.....	lb	4,097	4,217	459	545
Stearins & fatty acids..	lb	4,533	5,478	521	530
Tallow.....	lb	4,862	2,841	430	250
Other animal oils, greases & fats, total.	lb	35,421	29,370	3,443	2,697
Total oils and fats...	lb	350,280	336,710	51,012	44,345
Coffee, total.....	lb	6,472	3,897	1,958	1,253
Cotton (500 lb).....	bale	4,563	3,547	320,012	365,292
Linters (500 lb).....	bale	49	90	1,349	2,333
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	3,966	2,701	8,513	6,954
Apples, fresh.....	bbl	2,098	943	10,300	4,662
Apples, dried.....	lb	12,836	10,643	1,271	1,214
Apricots, dried.....	lb	13,010	16,136	2,718	2,641
Oranges.....	box	936	1,156	4,056	5,369
Prunes, dried.....	lb	23,255	126,407	5,605	6,779
Raisins.....	lb	83,186	105,697	6,879	7,433
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	100,795	115,514	145,187	161,866
Wheat flour.....	bbl	6,444	5,959	43,861	39,707
Wheat, including flour...	bu	131,082	143,520	189,048	201,573
Corn, including cornmeal.	bu	7,184	3,179	6,340	3,236
Rye, including flour....	bu	4,943	18,721	5,145	19,444
Barley, exc. flour.....	bu	7,612	26,479	5,776	25,156
Oats, including oatmeal..	bu	6,303	5,294	3,979	3,926
Buckwheat, inc.flour	bu	39	150	54	155
Rice, including flour, meal, & broken rice.....	lb	49,863	68,176	1,892	2,429
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal..	lb	375,773	364,443	5,920	7,313
Linseed cake & meal....	lb	237,921	271,675	4,884	5,744
Cottonseed oil, crude....	lb	5,636	14,152	448	1,269
Cottonseed oil, refind..	lb	3,896	4,079	473	479
Sugar.....	s ton	55	48	2,465	3,783
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	124,782	102,561	46,241	49,671
Burley.....	lb	3,526	4,711	710	854
Barn-fired Ky. & Tenn... Dark Virginia.....	lb	46,270	31,585	8,530	5,652
Maryland & Ohio export.	lb	6,721	10,223	2,033	2,405
		4,307	8,537	683	1,263

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-November 1926 and 1927, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-November			
		Quantity		Value	
		1926 Thousands	1927 Thousands	1926 1,000 Dollar	1927 1,000 Dollar
TOBACCO LEAF, CURED					
Cream Liver (Pryor) ... lb		3,483	2,940	310	277
Cane Sugar Leaf lb			2,414		21
Cigar leaf lb		274	583	191	101
Black fat water bales					
Canned Africa lb			226		21
Other leaf tobacco ... lb		7,310	4,001	1,323	132
Total leaf tobacco . lb		106,309	105,731	30,350	31,060
Tins, trimmings, scrap, etc lb		2,300	2,300	56	141
VEGETABLES:					
Peas and beans, dried . bu		300	283	939	1,010
Potatoes, white bu		1,805	1,333	2,028	2,120
MISC. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:					
Glucose lb		60,160	37,100	1,17	1,506
Hops lb		1,300	1,000	1,617	1,482
Starch, corn lb		41,110	112,512	2,710	3,52
CHINA TEA a/ lb				813,300	846,200

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 50.

COMMODITY: Area and production in countries reporting for 1927-28, with comparisons

Item and country	Area				Per cent of 1926-27	
	1929-30		1928-29			
	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27		
Africa	1,000	per cent	1,000	per cent	1,000	
Total all countries reported						
in 1927 a/ - - -	77,415		75,111		97.7	
Ext. world total excl. China	62,500		80,900		- - -	
PRODUCTION b/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Per cent	
Total all countries reported						
in 1927 c/ - - -	22,604		24,051		78.7	
Ext. world total incl. China	20,900		27,900		- - -	

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Includes United States, India, (U.S. estimate) Egypt, Russia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Abyssinia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Syria and Lebanon, Fiji Islands, Italy and Algeria.

b/ In thousands of 173 pounds net.

c/ Includes United States, India, (U.S. estimate) Abyssinia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Syria and Lebanon, Fiji Islands, Italy and Algeria.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1903-1913, annual 1924-1927

Commodity and country ^{a/}	Average					Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1903-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	
WHEAT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States.....	690,108	684,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
North America (3)....	898,708	1,136,882	1,097,245	1,251,184	1,327,492	106.1
Europe (25).....	1,337,978	1,042,630	1,588,997	1,195,765	1,242,486	103.9
North Africa (4)....	92,047	85,312	104,558	89,976	102,216	113.6
Asia. (4).....	384,130	399,372	374,761	376,236	375,367	102.2
Argentina.....	147,059	191,138	191,141	230,827	239,934	108.7
Australia.....	90,497	164,559	114,504	160,858	115,000	71.5
Union of South Africa	6,054	7,132	7,844	5,502	7,753	91.3
Total above 39 countries	2,956,453	3,027,025	3,279,050	3,294,348	3,410,148	103.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	3,041,000	3,142,000	3,400,000	3,417,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
North America (2)....	38,187	79,217	60,144	52,909	74,642	141.1
Europe (23)	957,392	640,668	924,390	733,336	806,137	109.3
Argentina.....	640	1,457	4,735	3,268	7,562	225.3
Total above 26 countries...	996,219	721,542	989,271	789,513	888,141	112.5
Estimated world total exc. Russia.....	1,025,000	742,000	1,013,000	813,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913					Per cent 1927 in of 1-26
		1924	1925	1926	1927	
CORN	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.1
North America (3).....	2,735,503	2,325,826	2,931,885	2,703,545	2,794,780	103.1
Europe (10).....	503,623	567,364	601,760	641,410	473,862	72.5
North Africa (2).....	3,728	4,134	3,964	4,497	6,082	125.2
Asia (2).....	29,300	35,262	45,558	47,533	45,384	50.0
Total 17 N. Hemis. countries.....	3,272,857	2,936,586	3,583,167	3,396,364	3,320,108	±7.7
Madagascar.....	3,836	3,337	4,331	4,034	3,814	35.3
Total above 18 countries.....	3,276,723	2,940,523	3,587,458	3,401,028	3,323,352	97.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excluding Russia....	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,902,000	3,685,000		
Est. world total excl Russia.....	4,126,000	3,844,000	4,502,000	4,372,000		
POTATOES						
United States.....	357,699	421,585	323,465	384,328	402,119	113.0
Canada.....	77,843	94,413	70,632	81,137	79,879	98.1
North America (3).....	435,592	511,065	394,125	435,508	482,093	110.7
Europe, 20 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	2,992,104	2,967,174	3,346,184	2,628,376	3,201,341	121.8
Poland.....	889,531	987,279	1,069,457	911,123	1,166,035	127.6
Total 21 European countries.....	3,881,635	3,950,413	4,415,641	3,542,499	4,367,979	123.3
Total above 24 countries.....	4,317,227	4,466,478	4,809,766	3,972,007	4,530,072	121.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China.	4,647,000	4,799,000	5,225,000	4,338,000		
Est. world total excl Russia and China....	4,732,000	4,872,000	5,299,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 ^a / Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent of 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577 143.6
North America (2)....	230,087	270,382	326,531	284,589	363,819 127.8
Europe, (26).....	686,639	565,263	681,509	679,235	661,199 97.3
North Africa (6)....	109,267	90,959	107,841	69,492	94,175 135.4
Sria (4).....	134,627	112,396	140,029	140,156	123,937 88.2
Total 53 N. Hemis. countries.....	1,160,620	1,016,000	1,255,980	1,173,472	1,243,130 105.3
Argentina.....	4,395	6,974	17,054	18,372	16,994 92.5
Union of South Africa.	1,274	1,025	1,650	1,686	1,424 84.5
Total above 40 countries.....	1,166,289	1,053,999	1,274,684	1,193,530	1,261,543 105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex, Russia and China	1,107,000	1,288,000	1,487,000	1,405,000	
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	1,425,000	1,310,000	1,523,000	1,440,000	
 CATS					
United States.....	1,143,437	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006 95.8
North America (2)....	1,495,097	1,908,505	2,000,934	1,650,267	1,647,427 101.1
Europe (25).....	1,821,051	1,523,601	1,684,187	1,794,964	1,747,594 97.4
North Africa (3)....	17,631	11,758	19,489	11,455	16,086 140.4
Sria and Lebanon....	175	414	462	1,481	1,215 82.0
Total 51 N. Hemis. countries.....	3,333,954	3,441,305	3,705,073	3,438,167	3,412,322 99.2
Argentina.....	54,246	53,456	80,432	66,276	64,760 97.7
Total above 32 countries....	3,388,200	3,497,761	3,785,505	3,504,443	3,477,082 99.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex, Russia and China	3,474,000	3,573,000	3,842,000	3,587,000	
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,581,000	3,673,000	3,959,000	3,691,000	

^a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

January 2, 1928

Foreign Crops and Markets

31

GERMANY: Nine months slaughter and meat production, 1913, 1926 and 1927

Slaughter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Total three quarters
1913	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle, incl. calves, total	1,716,787	1,826,118	1,720,551	5,267,456
Calves under 3 months.....	937,517	1,048,124	884,126	2,869,777
Swine.....	4,010,315	3,808,858	3,903,759	11,722,533
Sheep.....	427,826	414,566	647,455	1,489,817
Goats.....	132,611	165,302	29,626	317,539
1926				
Cattle, incl. calves, total	1,894,603	1,936,273	1,849,309	5,680,135
Calves under 3 months.....	1,106,658	1,169,514	1,007,765	3,283,537
Swine.....	3,374,056	2,790,089	2,932,498	9,096,643
Sheep.....	414,677	375,843	604,816	1,394,736
Goats.....	62,145	82,826	31,887	155,858
1927				
Cattle, incl. calves, total	1,782,539	1,918,022	1,795,130	5,495,691
Calves under 3 months.....	1,021,216	1,153,899	977,112	3,152,227
Swine.....	3,210,000	3,871,720	3,947,819	11,762,519
Sheep.....	342,313	340,603	551,314	1,284,230
Goats.....	74,642	112,367	25,269	212,578
Meat production	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Total three quarters
1913	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef and veal, total.....	512,923,400	535,378,961	538,059,259	1,576,287,629
Veal.....	82,501,490	92,315,792	77,803,088	252,510,376
Pork.....	749,525,905	712,793,446	729,938,133	2,192,112,484
Mutton and lamb.....	20,968,174	20,313,734	31,725,295	73,002,503
Goat meat.....	4,291,285	5,795,570	1,036,910	11,115,860
1926				
Beef and veal, total.....	511,037,149	503,875,971	521,804,584	1,531,607,564
Veal.....	99,592,130	104,784,802	97,714,405	306,078,427
Pork.....	678,195,100	591,137,628	595,237,094	1,825,919,972
Mutton and lamb.....	21,178,197	18,110,307	29,606,584	69,171,418
Goat meat.....	3,610,060	3,313,010	809,819	6,732,319
1927				
Beef and veal, total.....	501,195,505	544,130,873	524,698,658	1,570,035,036
Veal.....	91,503,440	109,610,405	94,779,864	290,309,709
Pork.....	739,876,030	731,690,680	765,870,886	2,317,395,516
Mutton and lamb.....	17,352,269	16,684,547	27,014,386	61,059,202
Goat meat.....	2,985,680	1,168,679	1,010,760	8,165,119

Compiled from Deutcher Reichsanzeiger.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and item	Unit	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	
		1909-13 Average	1909-13 Average	1926 Average	1927	1927	
<u>United Kingdom:</u>							
<u>Production:</u>							
Fat pigs at representative English markets	Thousands				52	62	
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland "	" a/ 132 a/ 132			87	121	123	
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets ..	Thousand pounds			5,979	8,342	9,472	
<u>Trade:</u>							
<u>Imports:</u>							
Ham and bacon	" 47,726	46,436	84,784	93,184	85,344		
Lard	" 13,410	13,277	12,710	17,360	21,058		
<u>Exports:</u>							
Bacon, hams and shoulders from U.S. to U.K.	" 18,471	21,248	16,240	9,640	6,724		
Lard, from U.S. to U.K.	" 9,688	12,436	10,116	14,222	15,459		
<u>Stocks:</u>							
Hams, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month	Thousand boxes			11			
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month	Thousand pounds			6,075	3,179	1,738	
<u>Prices at Liverpool:</u>							
Wiltshire sides: American	Dollars per 100 lbs.		c/	c/	c/	c/	
Canadian	" 14.87	14.02	22.54	19.99	17.16		
Danish	" 15.50	14.80	24.59	20.90	19.23		
Lard, Prime Steam, Western	" 12.50	12.50	13.71	14.45	14.01		
<u>Denmark:</u>							
<u>Trade:</u>							
Exports of bacon ..	Thousand pounds b/ 24,929 b/ 23,960	38,943 d/ 46,705 d/ 49,833					

a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ 1913. c/ No quotation. d/ Preliminary.

continued -

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-December 24, 1926 and 1927
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-December 24, 1926 and 1927

Commodity	July 1-Dec. 24		1927 - Week ending			
	1926	1927 a/	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/.....	112,198	121,893	3,072	2,298	1,771	731
Wheat flour c/.....	34,719	31,984	1,443	968	1,405	884
Rye.....	5,433	19,631	165	258	639	60
Corn.....	7,365	3,563	211	167	363	190
Oats.....	2,725	3,787	67	15	308	63
Barley b/.....	10,602	30,348	697	2,442	863	215
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wilt. sides.....	130,681	115,226	319	506	274	965
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	164,423	111,365	2,092	2,814	2,163	1,282
Lard.....	682,024	659,329	6,038	11,731	11,538	15,093
Pickled pork.....	27,927	28,232	400	232	203	266

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to November 30, 1927. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week:
 -Wheat 473,000 bushels, flour 63,500 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 30,000.
 c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT: Shipments from principal countries, average November 1926,
 1927, weekly December 3-24, 1927

Country	1926	1927	1927 - Week ending			
	Weekly av. Nov.	Weekly av. Nov.	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina.....	193	1,202	597	1,358	962	2,807
Australia.....	317	393	720	264	680	800
British India.....	198	138	0	32	0	0
Canada a/.....	14,022	13,914	22,648	14,981	6,532	3,363
Danube and Bulgaria.....	421	86	168	72	0	152
Russia.....	1,454	530	624	224	0	0
United States.....	5,137	5,290	4,515	3,266	3,176	1,615
Total.....	21,742	26,543	29,272	20,197	11,350	8,737

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cent per Pound (Foreign price by weekly cable)

Market and Item	Dec. 27, 1927		Dec. 28, 1927	
	Cents	Rate	Cents	Rate
New York, 92 score	52.00		52.00	55.70
Copenhagen, official quotation	56.23		54.71	57.51
Berlin, 1 st quality	38.25		38.75	38.50
London: 2/				
Danish	35.07			36.15
Dutch, unsalted	48.41		46.84	41.57
New Zealand	34.54			b/
New Zealand, unsalted	36.93		37.21	c/
Australian	33.67			36.7
Australian, unsalted	35.32		37.00	37.51
Argentine, unsalted	35.37		37.21	37.7
Sisteron	33.1		33.55	b/

Quotations converted at par exchange. 2/ Quotations of following day. b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS (By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Marken		
		Dec. 21, 1927	Dec. 28, 1927	Dec. 29, 1926

GERMANY:

Receipts of hogs, 1 st markets	Number	90,825		10,341
Prices of hogs, Berlin	per 100 lbs.	12.61	11.5	15.56
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	17.90	16.98	14.67

UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:

Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	18,086		1,777
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	4,1	36	1,641
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltsnire sides ...	per 100 lbs.	2/	a/	b/
Canadian " " ...	"	16.25	b/	b/
Danish " " ...	"	17.61	b/	b/

a/ No quotation. b/ No report over holidays.

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